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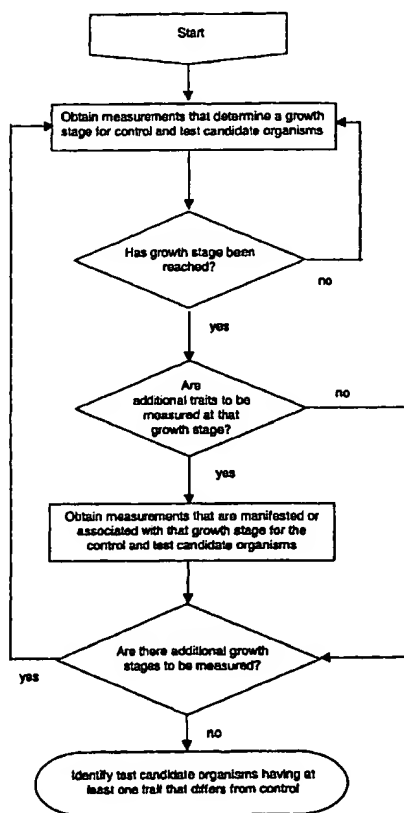
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(54) Title: METHODOLOGY FOR IDENTIFYING PLANTS AND OTHER ORGANISMS HAVING TRAITS DIFFERING FROM A NORMAL POPULATION



(57) Abstract: The present invention describes method(s), computerized method, computer readable media or medium(s) and computer system for determining whether a test candidate organism (such as a plant, a fungi, a nematode, an insect or a mammal such as a mouse) has at least one trait (phenotypic or genetically based) that differs from a control population.

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5 METHODOLOGY FOR IDENTIFYING PLANTS AND OTHER ORGANISMS
 HAVING TRAITS DIFFERING FROM A NORMAL POPULATION

 FIELD OF THE INVENTION

 The present invention relates to a method, computer readable media, a
10 computer system, a computer, computer memory and a high-throughput system
 for determining whether a test candidate organism has at least one trait
 (phenotypic or genetically based) that differs from a control population.

 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

15 Biotechnology is the pragmatic combination of science and technology to
 make use of our knowledge of living systems for practical applications. This
 includes a wide variety of applied biological sciences, but can also include aspects
 of chemistry, chemical technology, engineering, and specialist disciplines of
 specific industries such as pharmaceuticals, environmental treatment and
20 agricultural industries. Advances in the science of sequencing portions of genes
 made of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) have enabled scientists to generate huge
 amounts of data about the DNA sequences for a given organism, such as plants,
 mice, etc. However, increasingly it is clear that automated sequencers and high-
 throughput mapping programs can generate genetic data far faster than scientists
25 can understand it or turn it into practical results. That is, merely possessing the
 DNA sequence of a gene still does not tell the scientist the function or utility of that
 gene. To determine the function of gene, another scientific discipline has
 emerged known as functional genomics, which attempts to assign function to a
 gene, in part, by correlating phenotypic manifestations to genetic sequences.

30 Previous studies have attempted to determine the function of an individual
 gene at a particular stage of an organism's growth and development. However,
 these studies tend to be limited in that they examine only a few of an organism's
 traits. Further, such studies tend to focus on only a particular growth stage of an
 organism. The availability of the nearly complete Arabidopsis genomic sequence
35 has paved the way for the development of numerous reverse genetic approaches
 for the determination of gene function. In most cases, the identification of
 mutations in the gene of interest may be a straightforward, if sometimes laborious
 process (Krysan, P.J., Young, J.C. & Sussman, M.R. T-DNA as an insertional

5 mutagen. *Plant Cell* 11, 2283-2290 (1999). However, difficulties often arise in the identification of a phenotype that can be associated with the mutation. This is particularly true in plants, where genes often exist as members of multigene families that exhibit redundant or highly specialized functions. Homology searching, microarray-based analysis of gene expression and metabolic studies
10 may provide some information regarding gene function. In most cases, however, a complete understanding of a gene's function will only be realized when such information can be associated with a phenotype at the organismal level. Many of these phenotypes may be manifested as subtle changes in growth or development, underscoring the need for a sensitive and robust methodology for
15 their detection. There is a need for methodologies that can systematically generate a phenotypic profile for an organism throughout its various stages of growth and development. In this way, test candidate organisms can be identified that have at least one trait that differs from a control population.

20 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Our approach to this problem has been to develop an extensive phenotypic analysis process for capturing data describing growth and development over most of or the entire the life of an organism, such as a plant. Single gene mutations or altered environmental conditions may affect any number of traits, resulting in
25 morphological changes and/or altered timing of development. Morphological changes can often be readily identified and recorded outside the context of extensive temporal or growth stage information. In contrast, mutations that result in altered developmental progression can be recorded only if a temporal component is included in the analysis. Such time-course analyses are inevitably
30 resource intensive and must be restricted in scope to allow the analysis of many samples in parallel. We have addressed this issue by developing a method for phenotyping organisms, such as plants, based on a series of defined growth stages. The growth stages serve both as developmental landmarks and as triggers for the collection of morphological data that is of interest at specific stages
35 of development.

- 5 Accordingly, in one embodiment, the present invention is directed towards a method for identifying a test candidate organism that has at least one trait that differs from a control population, the method comprising:
- a) establishing the stages of growth for an individual control organism or for a population of control organisms and the criteria for determination thereof;
 - 10 b) programming a computer to identify what stage of growth an individual organism is at or a population of organisms is at, based upon the criteria established in step a);
 - c) establishing the traits of an organism that may be manifested or associated with said growth stages and the criteria for measurement thereof;
 - 15 d) programming a computer to identify what additional traits of an organism are to be measured according to the criteria established in step c);
 - e) growing control organisms and at least one test candidate organism;
 - f) providing measurements of growth stage determining traits from said control organisms and said test candidate organism to said computer that will
 - 20 enable the computer to specify
 - i) what stage of growth an organism is at; and
 - ii) what traits of the organism are to be measured at that growth stage;
 - g) measuring those traits specified by the computer for control and test candidate organisms;
 - 25 h) providing data on the measurements of those traits to the computer;
 - i) optionally, repeating steps f), g) and h) for additional growth stages to be measured; and

- 5 j) identifying those test candidate plants having at least one trait that differs from the control population based upon said measured traits of growth stage and/or traits that may be manifested or associated with at least one growth stage.

- In another embodiment, the present invention is directed towards a computerized method for identifying a test candidate organism that has at least one trait that differs from a control population, the method comprising:
- 10 a) obtaining measurements of traits that determine a growth stage for said control population and said test candidate organism;
- b) optionally, determining what stage of growth an organism is at based upon measurements obtained in step a);
- 15 c) determining what additional traits of the organism are to be measured at that growth stage;
- d) obtaining measurements for traits as determined in step c) that are manifested or associated with that growth stage for said control and said test candidate organisms;
- 20 e) optionally, repeating steps a), b), c) and d) for additional growth stages to be measured; and
- f) optionally, identifying those test candidate organisms having at least one trait that differs from the control population based upon said measured traits of growth stage and/or traits that may be manifested or associated with at least one growth stage.
- 25

In another embodiment, the present invention is directed towards a computer-readable medium containing instructions for a method to enable the identification of a test candidate organism having at least one trait that differs from a control population, the method comprising:

- 5 a) obtaining measurements of traits that determine a growth stage for said control population and said test candidate organism;
- b) optionally, determining what stage of growth an organism is at based upon measurements obtained in step a);
- c) determining what additional traits of the organism are to be measured at
10 that growth stage;
- d) obtaining measurements for traits as determined in step c) that are manifested or associated with that growth stage for said control and said test candidate organisms;
- e) optionally, repeating steps a), b), c) and d) for additional growth stages to
15 be measured; and
- f) optionally, identifying those test candidate organisms having at least one trait that differs from the control population based upon said measured traits of growth stage and/or traits that may be manifested or associated with at least one growth stage.

- 20 In another embodiment, the present invention is directed towards a computer-readable medium whose contents transform a computer system into a system for identifying a test candidate organism that has at least one trait that differs from a control population, the medium comprising:
- a) a subsystem which receives measurements of growth stage determining
25 traits;
- b) an optional subsystem which determines what stage of growth an organism is at based upon measurements received in subsystem a);
- c) a subsystem which specifies what traits of the organism are to be measured at that growth stage;

- 5 d) a subsystem which receives measurements of traits of the organism to be measured at a growth stage for said control and said test candidate organisms;
- e) an optional subsystem which can repeat steps a), b), c) and d) for additional growth stages to be measured; and
- f) an optional subsystem which can identify those test candidate organisms
- 10 having at least one trait that differs from the control population based upon said measured traits of growth stage and/or traits that may be manifested or associated with at least one growth stage.

- In another embodiment, the present invention is directed toward a computer system programmed to identify a test candidate organism that has at
- 15 least one trait that differs from a control population, the system comprising:
- a) a subsystem which receives measurements of growth stage determining traits;
- b) an optional subsystem which determines what stage of growth an organism is at based upon measurements received in subsystem a);
- 20 c) a subsystem which specifies what traits of the organism are to be measured at that growth stage;
- d) a subsystem which receives measurements of traits of the organism to be measured at a growth stage for said control and said test candidate organisms;
- e) an optional subsystem which can repeat steps a), b), c) and d) for
- 25 additional growth stages to be measured; and
- f) an optional subsystem which can identify those test candidate organisms having at least one trait that differs from the control population based upon said measured traits of growth stage and/or traits that may be manifested or associated with at least one growth stage.

5

In another embodiment, the present invention is directed towards a computer memory containing a data structure for storing data relating to traits of control and test candidate organisms comprising:

- a) a stage of growth table containing an entry of traits for each organism
- 10 each entry containing a pointer to linked to,
- b) a list of measurements table specifying what traits of an organism are to be measured at that growth stage; and
- c) an optional counter which can repeat steps a) and b) for additional growth stages to be measured.

15

In another embodiment, the present invention is directed towards a method for identifying a test candidate organism that has at least one trait that differs from a control population, the method comprising:

- a) obtaining measurements of traits that determine a growth stage for said
- 20 control population and said test candidate organism;
- b) determining what stage of growth an organism is at based upon measurements obtained in step a);
- c) determining what additional traits of the organism are to be measured at that growth stage;
- 25 d) obtaining measurements for traits as determined in step c) that are manifested or associated with that growth stage for said control and said test candidate organisms;
- e) optionally, repeating steps a), b), c) and d) for additional growth stages to be measured; and

- 5 f) identifying those test candidate organisms having at least one trait that differs from the control population based upon said measured traits of growth stage and/or traits that may be manifested or associated with at least one growth stage.

In the above method(s), computerized method, computer-readable
10 medium(s) and computers system the organism can be a plant, such as a dicot or a monocot plant. Where the organism is a dicot plant, the growth stage can be one or more of the following: germination, leaf production, cotyledon growth, rosette growth, inflorescence emergence, flowering, fruit development, fruit ripening, senescence, or combinations thereof. Traits of the organism that can
15 be measured can be one or more of the following characteristics: developmental, morphological, visual, physiological, molecular, biochemical in nature or combinations thereof. Also, measurements of traits can be collected using one or more of the following: macroscopic photography, physical measurements, dissection, color quantification, microscopic photography, weight determination,
20 image analysis, fluorescence spectroscopy measurements or combinations thereof.

In another embodiment, the present invention is directed towards a method that provides for the reproducible collection, storage and analysis of phenotypic data that describe an organism's development and it's ability to respond to
25 environmental change. In this embodiment, the method comprises a biological component (the scientific method utilized to collect phenotypic data) and a computer-based component (the software and hardware that control the workflow and data collection processes). In the described embodiment, plant phenotypes are quantified through an analysis of growth, development and physiology.

30

One advantage of the present invention is that it provides a means for developing a quantitative high-throughput analysis platform to define phenotypes

5 resulting from genetic or environmental variation. Genetic variations can be those occurring naturally in a population or can result from chemical induced mutations (ethylmethane sulfonate or ems) or biological induced mutations (DNA insertions by bacteria or viruses). Environmental variations can be those induced by biotic stress (pathogen or disease) or abiotic stress (drought, extreme temperatures,
10 sub-optimal nutrition, extreme light conditions, etc.). High throughput analyses allow for the rapid and efficient identification of genes having agronomic, pharmaceutical, nutritional and industrial importance.

Another advantage of the present invention is that it allows one to integrate data representing traits over the entire life cycle of an organism, such as a plant,
15 into a single data set. Such integration enables one to perform multivariate analysis in order to identify correlative relationships among highly diverse traits at different stages of growth, thereby fostering identification of easily measured and highly reproducible traits that can serve as surrogates for more difficult to measure or more variable traits, such as yield. Ultimately, these surrogate traits may be
20 tested for validity in crop species and developed as transgenic products or as tools to aid in conventional breeding programs.

Another advantage of the present invention is that it allows one to use phenotypic fingerprinting. Phenotypic fingerprinting refers to the grouping of traits that correlate with a particular phenotype, such as plant drought resistance. For
25 example, phenotypic fingerprinting could correlate one, two, three or more traits associated with the phenotype of drought resistance in plants that could be used as markers. Once such drought resistant traits have been identified, other plants can be evaluated for drought resistance at an early stage of the plant development. Alternatively, phenotypic fingerprinting can also refer to the
30 grouping of traits that correlate with a particular mode-of-action in response to an environmental stress, e.g. herbicide application, nutritional deficiency or extremes in temperatures.

Another advantage of the present invention is that the growth stages and data collection methodology presented here can serve as a powerful means to unify
35 the collection of phenotypic data. Reporting the growth stage from which data were obtained can provide an explicit developmental context for comparative purposes and enhance its value for future *in silico* investigations.

5 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

FIG. 1 is a diagram depicting the core elements of the phenotypic analysis platform.

Fig. 1A is a graph depicting representative data taken from the analysis of wild-type Col-0 plants.

10 Fig. 1B is a graph depicting a principal growth stage 1, in which the number of rosette leaves is the growth-stage-determining trait.

Fig. 1C is a graph depicting principal stages 3, defined as a percentage of the final value of the trait being measured, in this case, maximum rosette radius.

Fig 1D is a graph depicting stem length over time.

15 FIG. 2 provides a generic flow chart of the process used to evaluate traits for inclusion in the phenotypic analysis platform.

Fig. 2A provides a graph depicting a summary of growth stage progression for wild type (i.e. control) and five mutant lines.

20 Fig. 2B provides a graph comparing silique area and the number of seeds per silique between *adg1-1* mutants and the control.

Fig. 2C provides a graph comparing silique number and the yield per plant between *adg1-1* mutants and the control.

FIG. 3 provides an example of sample types and relationships.

25 FIG. 4 illustrates the logic used to schedule high throughput phenotypic data collection.

FIG. 5A & B are examples of a prototype graphical data collection interface.

FIG. 6 illustrates an experimental protocol for the phenotypic analysis of *Arabidopsis* plants grown on agar plates.

30 FIG. 7 illustrates an experimental protocol for the phenotypic analysis of *Arabidopsis* plants grown on soil.

FIG. 8 provides a generic flow chart depicting a method for identifying a test candidate organism that has at least one trait that differs from a control population.

35 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

As used herein, the terms "comprising," "by" and "comprising the steps of" are considered to have substantially the same meanings.

5 As used throughout this specification, the following definitions apply for purposes of the present invention:

computer: a device that computes, especially a programmable electronic machine that performs high-speed mathematical or logical operations or that assembles, stores, correlates, or otherwise processes information.

10 computer memory: component of a computer that stores instructions and data for rapid access by the processing units.

computer readable medium (or media): a permanent or semi-permanent and transportable device that stores instructions and/or data used by a computer. Examples include but are not limited to magnetic tape, optical disk (such as CD-ROMs), semiconductor memory (Read Only Memory - ROM), magnetic diskette
15 and hybrids of these categories such a magnetic/optical storage media.

computer system: a collection of devices and software components that work in a coordinated fashion to process and store information.

control population: a population of organisms that are used as a standard
20 of comparison. A control population establishes a test or experiment established as a check of other experiments, performed by maintaining substantially identical conditions except for the one varied factor, whose causal significance can thus be inferred. The factor can be a genetic or environmental influence imparted to or on the test candidate organism. A control population is sometimes referred to as a
25 "normal" population.

dicots or dicotyledonous: plants having two seed leaves or cotyledons including *Arabidopsis*, tomatoes, soybeans, cotton, oilseed rape, flax, sugar beet, sunflower, potato, tobacco, lettuce, peas, beans, alfalfa and the like.

high-throughput system: a set of devices and procedures designed to
30 process a large number of items in a short period of time with great efficiency and typically a significant amount of automation.

measurements: refers to qualitative and quantitative data collected or taken.

monocots or monocotyledonous: plants having one cotyledon such as rice,
35 maize, wheat, sorghum and the like.

mutant: an organism bearing a mutant gene that expresses itself in the phenotype of the organism.

organism: a biological individual.

5 phenotype: the observable properties of an organism, produced by the genotype in conjunction with the environment.

 population: a group of organisms sharing a common gene pool.

 programming: creating and/or modifying software for a computer.

 software: the programs, routines, and/or symbolic languages that control
10 and/or provide instructions to the hardware, direct its operation and result in one or more desired outcomes.

 stage of growth: a specific point in the development of an organism that is reached upon meeting pre-determined criteria related to growth and development.

 subsystem: hardware and/or software components that perform a part or a
15 portion of the functions of a greater computer system.

 test candidate organism: organism being examined for having at least one trait that differs from the control population.

 trait - any detectable or measurable phenotypic characteristic of an organism, including the developmental, morphological, visual, physiological,
20 molecular and/or biochemical characteristic of the organism. The measure of such traits may be quantitative and/or qualitative.

 wild-type - the most frequently observed phenotype or the one designated as normal or control.

 Historically, biological experiments have been designed to address a
25 targeted research question. However, the nature of genome-scale research, coupled with the rapid development of databases to store and mine the resulting data, now makes it possible for the same data to be mined by scientists with completely different research objectives. Since the data used to populate these databases will often be integrated from many different sources, the ultimate
30 success of the mining process is dependent on the uniformity of the methods used for its collection. In this light, we have developed a standardized process for the collection of phenotypic data that is built upon a series of growth stage definitions. The growth stages serve both as developmental landmarks and as triggers for the collection of detailed morphological data. The process is generic and can be
35 applied to any organism for which growth stages have been defined. Using this method, we have established a data set representative of wild-type Col-0 plants grown under standardized environmental conditions and validated our ability to detect novel phenotypes through the characterization of single gene mutations

5 (Fig. 2A). The same process can be used for the detection of phenotypic alterations resulting from more divergent genetic backgrounds (*e.g.*, different ecotypes) as well as those resulting from the introduction of biotic or abiotic stress.

Developmental growth stages have been described at the organismal level
10 for a variety of experimental models, including *D. melanogaster* (Hartenstein, V. *Atlas of Drosophila morphology and development*. (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Plainview, NY; (1993) and *C. elegans* (Wilkins, A.S. *Genetic analysis of animal development*. (Wiley-Liss, Inc., New York, NY; (1993). However, with the exception of definitions describing the phases of specific organs or tissue types
15 (Smyth, D.R., Bowman, J.L. & Meyerowitz, E.M. Early flower development in *Arabidopsis*. *Plant Cell* 2, 755-767 (1990), very little unification in the stages of *Arabidopsis* growth and development has been achieved. Growth stage definitions for other plants have been developed, and are utilized routinely in the breeding industry. One such example is the BBCH scale, which was proposed to provide a
20 generic nomenclature for the assignment of growth stages in crop plants and weeds (Lancashire, P.D., Bleiholder, H., v.d. Boom, T., Langeluddeke, P., Stauss, R., Weber, E. & Witzemberger, A. A uniform decimal code for growth stages of crops and weeds. *Ann. Appl. Biol.* 119, 561-601 (1991). We have utilized the BBCH scale as a basis from which to define a series of growth stages for use in
25 the phenotypic analysis of *Arabidopsis*. The analysis of wild-type development presented here illustrates a framework methodology for identifying and interpreting phenotypic differences in plants resulting from genetic variation and/or the impact of environmental stress. This phenotypic analysis platform, optionally in conjunction with metabolic and gene expression profiling analyses conducted in
30 parallel, can provide a robust method for the high throughput functional analysis of plant genes.

As the genomic sequencing project of living species such as *Arabidopsis*,
Saccharomyces and others nears completion the next challenge is the large-scale
35 determination of gene function. In *Arabidopsis*, this challenge has been addressed through the development of a high throughput phenotypic analysis platform for capturing data describing growth and development over the entire life of the plant.

5 The platform is based on a series of defined growth stages that serve both as developmental landmarks and as triggers for the collection of morphological data that is of interest at specific stages of development. We propose these growth stages as a means by which phenotypic data of all types can be collected and compared within the *Arabidopsis* research community. When combined with
 10 parallel processes for metabolic and gene expression profiling, this platform serves as a core technology in the high throughput determination of gene function.

Other types of organisms amenable to analysis with the present invention includes, but is not limited to fungi (such as plant pathogenic filamentous fungi), insects, nematodes and mammals (such a mice). Growth stages and traits which
 15 are manifested or associated with that growth stage (in parentheses) for a fungi can include spores (spore size, shape and color), germination (percent germination), appressorium formation (length of germ tube, appressorium size, shape and color), hyphal growth (hyphal area, average diameter), haustoria formation (haustoria density per unit leaf area), sporangiophore production
 20 (hyphal area, average diameter), spore release (Number of spores produced per unit leaf area) and combinations thereof.

Growth stages and traits which are manifested or associated with a growth stage for an insect can include egg (egg size, shape and color), larva (larva weight at different instars), pupa (pupa size, shape and color), adult (size of
 25 segments and appendages) and combinations thereof.

Growth stages and traits which are manifested or associated with a growth stage for a nematode can include egg (egg size, shape and color), first larval stage-L1 (weight and length), second larval stage-L2 (weight and length), third larval stage-L3 (weight and length), fourth larval stage (weight and length), adult
 30 (weight, length and mobility) and combinations thereof.

Growth stages and traits which are manifested or associated with a growth stage for a mouse can include one-cell egg, dividing egg, morula, blastocyst (inner cell mass apparent), Implantation and formation of egg cylinder (ectoplacental cone appears, enlarged epiblast), Late head fold (LHF), Turning of the embryo
 35 (1st branchial arch has maxillary and mandibular components, 2nd arch present, Absent 3rd branchial arch), Earliest sign of fingers (splayed-out), Anterior footplate indented (elbow and wrist identifiable, 5 rows of whiskers, umbilical hernia now clearly apparent, hair follicles, fingers separate distally), Fingers separate

5 distally(only indentations between digits of the posterior footplate, long bones of
limbs present, hair follicles in pectoral, pelvic and trunk regions, absent open
eyelids), Fingers & Toes separate (hair follicles also in cephalic region but not at
periphery of vibrissae, eyelids open, absent nail primordia, fingers 2-5 parallel),
Reposition of umbilical hernia, eyelids closing, fingers, 2-5 are parallel, nail
10 primordia visible on toes, Absent wrinkled skin, fingers & toes joined together,
Newborn Mouse Postnatal development or combinations thereof.

The present invention comprises six core elements as depicted in **FIG. 1**.
The organism for study **101** may be either a naturally occurring species or
accession, or an experimentally modified derivative thereof. In one possible
15 embodiment, data describing the phenotype of a genetically modified
experimental organism is compared to that of other experimental organisms and
to an unmodified ("wild type") control. A comprehensive phenotypic analysis
platform hinges on the analysis of plants grown under a wide range of the
conditions **102**. For instance, many stages of the plant life cycle, such as
20 pollination and fertilization, are best studied on soil grown plants. However,
characterizing the early stages of plant development and the identification of
seedling lethal mutations is difficult in soil. For these analyses plants grown *in vitro*
on solid agar medium are utilized. Such assays also allow complete control over
the growth media composition, permitting the effects of nutritional deficiencies and
25 chemical stress treatments to be evaluated. Hydroponic growth systems allow
similar control of the growth media, while at the same time allowing plants to grow
in an open-air environment. Additional phenotypic information can be obtained by
growing plants under extremes in temperature, humidity or light or by treating
plants with biotic (*e.g.*, pathogens) or abiotic (*e.g.*, herbicides) agents. In all cases
30 the growth conditions and treatments must be consistent and highly reproducible
to foster meaningful comparisons among plants grown and/or treated at different
times.

Phenotypic data is collected at a series of experimental workstations **103**.
Each workstation is manned by one to two people and is designed to perform a
35 specific data collection function. This modular design allows for efficient parallel
processing of numerous plant samples. Plants and plant-derived samples move
from station to station with data collection occurring at each step along the way.

- 5 Examples of workstations to address plant growth, development and physiology include:

1. Macroscopic Photography

Process:

- 10 Take overhead, frontal and oblique digital images of whole plants in pots
 Take overhead images of dissected plant organs and plants grown on plates
 Export images to software package for analysis

Experimental Equipment:

- 15 Digital cameras mounted in fixed positions (overhead, frontal)
 Copy stand with lighting
 Base board with hole to position pot
 Back drop
 Built-in length standards

20 Computer Requirements:

- 2 NT work stations (one for each camera)
 One bar code reader per computer

Space: ~6 feet of bench (copy stand should be placed on low bench or short table for easy access)

25

2. Physical Measurement (Manual)

Process:

- Take non-destructive measurements from plants in a flat
 Enter the data directly into the database

30 Experimental Equipment:

- Micrometer
 Ruler
 Calipers

Computer Requirements:

- 35 One NT workstation with barcode reader (eventually may need 2 computers here)

Space: 2 sections of low bench with kneeholes

5 3. Plant Dissection and Color Quantitation

Process:

Dissect plants for detailed photographic and destructive measurements
Remove leaves and other organs, take spectral reflectance measurements
and export data to database

10 Arrange leaves and other organs under glass plate for photography

Experimental Equipment:

Scalpel, forceps
Color spectrophotometer
Non-glare glass plates

15 Filter paper, tape

Information Technology Requirements:

One NT workstation (with barcode reader) to interface with color
spectrophotometer and run associated software

Space: 6-8 feet of bench space with knee hole

20

4. Microscopic Plant Photography

Process:

Capture digital image of dissected plant parts
Export images to analysis software

25 Experimental Equipment:

Dissecting microscope & camera for taking pictures of flowers, seeds,
trichomes, etc.
Compound microscope & camera for taking pictures of pollen, histological
sections, etc.

30 Computer Requirements:

Two NT workstations with barcode readers to operate cameras

Space: 8-10 feet of low bench space with knee holes

5. Weigh Station (weight determination)

35 Process:

Obtain fresh weight of dissected organs
Dry tissue overnight in oven
Obtain dry weight of organs

5 Experimental Equipment:

Analytical balance

Drying oven (50C)

Computer Requirements:

One NT workstation (with barcode reader) interfaced with balance for direct
10 data entry

Space: 8 ft. of high bench with knee hole

6. Mature Plant Harvest/ Seed Analysis

Process:

15 Harvest seed from mature plants

Prepare seed for photography, volume and weight analysis

Experimental Equipment:

Screens for harvesting seed

Biohazard container

20 Computer Requirements:

One NT workstation with barcode reader

Space: Bench with one knee hole; located next to weigh station

7. Image Analysis

25 Process:

Download images and extract measurements

Export measurements to database

Archive images

Experimental Equipment:

30 None

Computer Requirements:

Image analysis software running on dedicated PC

Space: Desk or counter space with knee holes for 2 computers

35 8. Fluorescence Spectroscopy Measurements

Process:

Couple variable wavelength excitation with a series of filters to observe a
variety of distinct fluorescence emission spectra

5 Examples of biological processes that can be addressed include
 photosynthetic capacity and accumulation of fluorescent metabolites

 Each workstation is outfitted with at least one Windows NT computer
 networked to a central server. This computer allows access to the client-server
10 Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) software **104**. The LIMS
 controls all aspects of plant and plant-derived sample tracking, workflow
 scheduling and also provides the data collection interface. In addition the LIMS
 provides preliminary data processing and comparison functions prior to passing
 the data to the central phenotypic database **105** where it is accessible for detailed
15 mining **106**. The scope of the current invention is restricted to the biological
 analyses and computer systems that make up the phenotypic data collection and
 storage platform. Downstream computer systems required for data mining are not
 within the scope of the invention and will not be described further.

20 The process utilized to evaluate biological characters for inclusion in the
 phenotypic analysis platform is depicted in **FIG. 2**. The process initiates with the
 generation of a list of traits or characters to evaluate **201**. Depending on the
 experimental design, traits for evaluation may number in the tens or hundreds and
 are chosen to quantitatively describe phenotypes that are well understood and of
25 known biological significance as well as those that are poorly characterized with
 unknown biological significance. Each trait or character must be evaluated for
 biological variation prior to inclusion in the platform. Typically, this is accomplished
 by conducting a thorough analysis of the traits in control populations **202**. Many
 traits vary over, or are dependent on the developmental progression of the
30 organism. Biological variation in these traits is likely to change over the course of
 development. Thus, it is important to establish a detailed developmental timeline
 to determine the optimal time to measure each trait of interest. For example, in
 Arabidopsis the rate of stem elongation is very rapid during the initial reproductive
 phase of development. During this time the biological variation in stem length is
35 very large. However, later in development the rate of elongation begins to slow
 and the variation is reduced substantially. Thus, stem length measurements are
 most meaningful when taken after the initial phase of rapid growth has concluded.
 Other traits in *Arabidopsis*, such as the distance between the base of the stem

5 and the first stem branch exhibit a standard deviation that is greater than 50% of the average. This level of variation makes meaningful comparisons between control and experimental data very difficult. Therefore, during the process of revising the list of traits to be analyzed **203**, those falling into this category are eliminated.

10

While control plants grown under constant conditions develop according to a standard timeline, genetic mutations or changes in the environment of a plant can have profound affects on the timing of development. Because of this, comparison of data collected from plants of similar age will not always result in
15 comparison of similar growth stage. Indeed, it is likely that such comparisons will result in extremes such as data from pre-flowering plants being compared with that obtained from flowering plants. This situation can be avoided by using control phenotypic data to establish general growth stage descriptions **204** and only comparing data obtained from plants of similar growth stage. This concept is
20 presented in greater detail in **FIG. 4** below. Following the initial evaluation of the trait list using a control population, a second level evaluation is conducted using a population with well-characterized phenotypic differences **205**. Data obtained from these plants is compared with the control data in order to determine if the observable differences in phenotype have been represented in the quantitative
25 description **206**. If the result of this comparison is not satisfactory then additional traits or characters may need to be defined and evaluated as above. If the results of the comparison are satisfactory then the traits analyzed meet the experimental criteria and are suitable for development as a high throughput platform **207**.

30 Development of a high throughput phenotypic analysis platform is dependent on a computerized sample tracking, work scheduling and data collection system. Each of these functions is accomplished by the LIMS system. Plant and plant-derived sample tracking is accomplished through a unique barcode that identifies each sample. Within the LIMS these barcodes are linked to
35 database tables that contain information regarding the nature of the sample as well as its location and experimental history. Examples of sample types tracked by the LIMS are given in **FIG. 3**. Seeds **301** are the core sample type from which all plants and plant-derived samples originate. Depending on the configuration and

5 design of the experiment, seeds may be sown to generate populations of plants growing on soil **302** or on synthetic defined growth media **303**. After a period of growth and analysis, individual plants from these populations are selected for transplantation to single pots and tracked separately **304**. As an alternative to transplantation, single seeds may be sown directly in individual pots **304**. In either
10 case the individual plants are subjected to detailed phenotypic analysis as outlined in **FIG. 4** below. As part of this analysis plant tissue samples **305** are generated which are processed to yield RNA samples **306** and biochemical extracts **307** which are used for gene expression profiling and biochemical profiling, respectively. The LIMS table structure links each sample barcode to
15 information detailing sample location and experimental status, as well as growth, treatment or storage conditions and genetic makeup and lineage. For instance if a plant is treated with a chemical for experimental purposes, this information is entered as part of the plant's history and is also included in the description of tissue samples derived from the treated plant. The LIMS also maintains a running
20 log of the actual environmental conditions during the course of each experiment. This log includes actual temperature and humidity readings as well as data regarding adherence to watering, fertilization and light bulb rotation schedules.

Workflow scheduling is based on specific experimental criteria. A general
25 example of the logic involved in the process is given in **FIG. 4**. Experiments are typically initiated by sowing seeds or transplanting seedlings **401**. The plants are grown under tightly controlled environmental conditions and at frequent intervals (e.g., daily) they are subjected to a core set of measurements **402** that can be performed rapidly, facilitating a throughput of hundreds of samples per day. These
30 core measurements are derived from the larger data set described in **FIG. 2** above and are selected as being useful in defining specific growth stages. Data from the core measurements is compared to control data **403** in order to determine the developmental growth stage of the experimental plant. Prior to the onset of the experiment one or more growth stages are defined as being of
35 interest for detailed comparative study. In a typical experimental protocol 3 to 5 growth stages may be chosen for detailed analysis. When plants of a test population reach one of these pre-defined growth stages **404**, they are subjected to a detailed phenotypic analysis consisting of non-destructive measurements

5 **405.** These measurements include physical measurements and image-based analyses, examples of which are detailed below in **FIGS. 6 & 7**. Additionally, a sub-population of the test population is harvested for destructive analysis **406**, including mass determination, gene expression profiling and biochemical profiling. Analysis of the entire plant life cycle is dependent on each experimental
10 population containing sufficient individuals to allow destructive sampling at each of the pre-defined growth stages. A suggested listing of principal growth stages for plants together with a corresponding numerical designation in parentheses, includes germination (O), leaf production (1), cotyledon growth (3'), rosette growth (3), inflorescence emergence (5), flowering (6), fruit development (7), fruit ripening
15 (8) and senescence (9).

 The LIMS provides a data collection interface that is derived from the workflow schedule and informs the user which measurements require completion for each sample and where appropriate, provides a corresponding field for data
20 entry. A prototype example of a typical data collection interface is given in **FIG. 5A & B**. The interface depicts the day the plant was sown **501**, the current day **502** and the day for which the measurements shown were scheduled **503**. If necessary the measurement list can be modified by deleting measurements from the list, or by adding new measurements selected from the master measurement list **504**.
25 Tasks for each workstation are provided independently, adding to the modular nature of the system.

 The following section provides a detailed example of a phenotypic data collection platform designed to characterize mutant *Arabidopsis* plants over the
30 entire life cycle of the plant. Each plant line enters the process as a population of seeds. This seed population may be homozygous or segregating for wild type and putative mutant phenotypes. The seeds are sown *in vitro* on agar plates and allowed to develop without selection. Morphological data reflecting the early developmental stages of these plants is collected at defined intervals. At ~2
35 weeks of age a subset of these plants is transplanted to soil for further developmental analysis. These plants are monitored closely, and at specific developmental time points detailed measurements are performed. Also at these time points, individual plants from these populations are harvested and the

- 5 resulting tissue samples are sent for molecular phenotypic analyses (e.g., gene expression profiling, biochemical profiling, etc.).

An experimental protocol for the phenotypic characterization of *Arabidopsis* seedlings grown on plates is given in **FIG. 6**. Samples begin as seed populations

10 **601**. The seed populations may be homogeneous, producing a population of genetically identical plants, or alternatively, they may be heterogeneous, producing a mixture of wild type and mutant seeds. At the time the seed is collected it must be examined for the presence of segregating abnormalities **602**. This inspection is done under the dissecting microscope and, if an obvious defect

15 is noted, requires an image of the defective seeds to be captured for later analysis. The ratio of normal to abnormal seeds is entered into the LIMS as numeric data. Seeds are surface sterilized and plated on synthetic complete growth media. Seed from each line is analyzed in two different plate configurations to allow different aspects of development to be addressed. In the

20 first configuration **603a**, ~30 seeds are positioned in a grid pattern on the surface of an agar plate. These plates are used to address development of the green part of the plant and also serve as a source of plants for transplantation to soil (see below). In the second configuration **603b**, ~10 seeds are spaced evenly along the top edge of a square agar plate. This plate is placed at a 90-degree angle relative

25 to gravity such that the roots grow along the surface of the agar. This growth configuration is used to address root growth and development. The plated seeds are cold treated for 3 days to foster germination consistency **604**. On the day wild type germination is typically complete (~ day 5), the percentage of germination on the horizontal experimental plates is determined **605**. This can be done manually

30 or through image analysis. Poor germination may indicate the presence of an embryo lethal defect. If applicable, at ~ 2 weeks of age the plants are subjected to an assay to ascertain which plants are likely to be mutants **606**. This assay is typically based on the detection reporter gene expression or activity that is indicative of the presence of a mutagenic transgene. Examples of reporter gene

35 assays that may be used in this capacity are green fluorescence protein (GFP), herbicide or antibiotic resistance genes and morphological markers such as the presence or absence of leaf hairs (trichomes). Putative mutants are subjected to a more detailed developmental analysis at ~ 2 weeks of age. A primary reason for

5 conducting developmental analysis on plates is the advantage it provides in
assessing embryo and seedling lethal phenotypes. Therefore, particular attention
must be given to seeds that fail to germinate or those that produce seedlings that
die at an early age. In all cases, an image of at least 2 plants from each plate is
captured for analysis. The analysis of plants grown on horizontal plates **607a**
10 results in the following data for each plant: size of rosette, shape of rosette, total
exposed leaf area and percent lesioned leaf area. Other assays may also be
performed on these plates at this step including number of rosette leaves, and
color quantitation. Additionally, fluorescence-based assays may be used to obtain
a relative measure of photosynthetic capacity and in some cases may also be
15 used to determine the relative abundance of certain fluorescent metabolites within
the plants. Analysis of the plants grown on vertical plates **607b** results in the
following data for each plant: branching pattern, surface area, and length of the
root system, as well as a description of the gravitropic response of root system
(vector of growth relative to gravity). Additional image analysis may be conducted
20 to assess traits including root diameter and color. A minimum of 10 plants is
transplanted from the horizontal plate to soil for additional analysis **608**. The
above process describes data collection from plants grown under standard
conditions on complete synthetic medium. A similar set of analyses can be
performed on plants grown on media designed to produce nutritional deficiencies
25 or environmental stress.

A standard protocol for the analysis of Arabidopsis plants grown in soil in
presented in **FIG. 7**. Typically, plant samples for this process come from the
30 analysis of plants grown on agar plates **701a** as described in the preceding
section. However, a subset of plant samples for inclusion in this process come
from seeds that are germinated directly on soil or from seeds germinated and
grown hydroponically **701b**. As described in **FIG. 4**, each day core sets of traits
are analyzed to define the growth stage of the experimental plants **702**. The
35 resulting data is used by the LIMS to determine when specific growth stages are
reached. In this example the first growth stage for detailed analysis is a pre-
flowering growth stage defined by rosette leaf number **703**. When this stage is
reached the LIMS schedules a series of detailed analyses, including the harvest of

5 a sub-population to generate tissue samples for gene expression profiling biochemical profiling. From soil grown plants these samples are typically leaf tissue. Plants grown hydroponically are used to provide root tissue samples. Other plants are selected for non-destructive measurements, including physical and image-based analysis. These analyses include a determination of rosette size, 10 shape and exposed surface area. The second growth stage of interest is a post-flowering stage that is determined primarily by flowering time **704**. As in the pre-flowering stage analysis, a sub-population from each experimental population is harvested and tissue samples collected for gene expression and metabolic profile analysis. Tissue sample types analyzed at this point include leaves, stems and 15 flowers or fruits. The plants selected previously for physical measurements and image analysis are analyzed again using the same techniques. Data is collected describing rosette size, shape, area and color. Additional data is collected regarding stem length and branching pattern, number and spacing of flowers/ fruits, and floral structure. The final growth stage for analysis is the senescent 20 stage at which the seeds are completely developed, desiccated and ready for harvest **705**. Seed is harvested from each plant individually, weighed and counted. An image of the seeds is taken and analyzed to determine average seed size and shape. Seed samples are also submitted for gene expression and biochemical profiling analysis. Senescent tissue is harvested and analyzed for 25 mineral content. The remaining seed is desiccated and stored for later use **706**.

In **FIG. 8** a generic flow chart depicts a method for identifying a test candidate organism that has at least one trait that differs from a control population. In the first step, measurements are obtained for traits that determine a growth stage for a control population and for test candidate organisms. The 30 organism can be a plant, insect, nematode, fungi, mouse or any other type of organism that is amenable to testing and analysis by the present method. If the organism is a plant, the plant can be either a monocot or a dicot plant. For a plant, the growth stage can be one or more of the following: germination, leaf production, cotyledon growth, rosette growth, inflorescence emergence, flowering, 35 fruit development, fruit ripening, senescence or combinations thereof. In the second step, after measurements have been obtained, a determination is made regarding whether a growth stage has been reached, i.e. what stage of growth an organism is at based upon the measurements obtained. If yes, a particular growth

5 stage has been reached, then a third step is initiated to determine what additional traits of the organism are to be measured at that growth stage. If no, a particular growth stage has not been reached, then the measurements that determine a growth stage for control and test organisms as described in the first step are repeated. If there are no additional traits to be measured at that growth stage and
10 there are additional growth stages to be determined, then new measurements are taken for additional growth stage determination. In the first and the third steps, the traits of the organism that are to be measured can be developmental, morphological, visual, physiological, molecular, biochemical in nature or combinations thereof. A fourth step is also initiated to obtain measurements for
15 traits as determined in the third step that are manifested or associated with that growth stage for the control and the test candidate organisms. For the first and fourth steps, measurements of traits can be collected using macroscopic photography, physical measurements, dissection, color quantification, microscopic photography, weight determination, image analysis, fluorescence spectroscopy
20 measurements or combinations thereof. An optional and preferred fifth step is to determine whether there are any additional growth stages to be measured. If yes, then the first, second, third, and fourth steps are repeated for additional growth stages to be measured. When there are no additional growth stages to be measured, then the final step is to identify those test candidate organisms having
25 at least one trait that differs from the control population based upon the measured traits of growth stage and/or traits that may be manifested or associated with at least one growth stage.

Although **FIG. 8** is presented to depict a general method for identifying a test candidate organism that has at least one trait that differs from a control
30 population, the flow chart can be readily adapted to describe programmable methods, methods in computer systems, computer-readable media, computer systems, and computer memory which can be utilized to implement the general method. For example, in one embodiment, the present invention is directed to a method in a computer system for identifying a test candidate organism that has at
35 least one trait that differs from a control population. In another embodiment, the present invention is directed to computer-readable medium containing instructions that enable the identification of a test candidate organism. In another embodiment, the present invention is directed to a computer-readable medium

5 whose contents transform a computer system into a system for identifying a test candidate organism that has at least one trait that differs from a control population. In another embodiment, the present invention is directed toward a computer system programmed to identify a test candidate organism that has at least one trait that differs from a control population. In yet another embodiment, 10 the present invention is directed toward a computer memory containing a data structure for storing data relating to traits of control and test candidate organisms. In the preferred embodiment of such computerized methods or systems, the computer drives the process by which measurements are collected or taken. That is, the computer and/or software determines what stage of growth an organism is 15 at and what additional traits of the organism are to be measured at that growth stage, based upon measurements supplied to it by researchers. Alternatively, the process can be entirely manually driven, although the method would likely be carried out more slowly than if a computer were utilized. Optionally, the computer and/or software may be used to identify those test candidate organisms having at least one trait that differs from the control population. However, such identification 20 can also be performed by individuals conducting the research.

Conventional analyses of statistical significance can be used to identify those test candidate organisms having at least one trait that differs from the control population based upon said measured traits of growth stage and/or traits that may 25 be manifested or associated with at least one growth stage. Various types of statistical analyses are discussed in R. Steel and J. Torrie, *Principles and Procedures of Statistics With Special Reference to the Biological Sciences*, McGraw Hill Book Company, Inc. New York, (1960), 481 pages, including statistical analyses such as the standard deviation, t-tests, multiple range tests, 30 multivariate analyses, linear regression, correlation and the like. For example, using the standard deviation for analysis, a trait of a test candidate organism could be said to differ from the control population if the trait of the test candidate organism falls outside about one standard deviation of a mean for the control population (also called the standard error of a mean). One of ordinary skill in the 35 art can select those statistical analyses suitable for the experimental design.

5 We have emphasized the application of this method to the collection of morphological data. However, the same approach is applicable to the collection of tissue for subsequent molecular or biochemical analysis. It is likely that the regulation of the expression of nearly every gene and biochemical pathway is under some level of developmental control. Therefore, tissue harvests destined to
10 supply material for metabolic or gene expression profiling will be much more useful if collected from different plant lines at similar developmental stages rather than from plants of similar chronological age. A representation of the developmental aspect is required for a more complete understanding of gene function.

15 The integration of data representing traits over the entire life cycle of plant into a single data set provides the opportunity to perform multivariate analysis and positions the investigator to identify correlative relationships among highly diverse traits at different stages of growth. Thus, it may be possible to identify easily measured and highly reproducible traits that can serve as surrogates for more
20 difficult to measure or more variable traits, such as yield. Ultimately, these surrogate traits may be tested for validity in crop species and developed as transgenic products or as tools to aid in conventional breeding programs.

 The data collection process presented here is amenable to high throughput implementation. The limited amount of effort required for first phase data
25 collection facilitates the rapid determination of growth stages. Focusing on a subset of growth stages for the second phase data collection reduces the overall effort, while maintaining the ability to detect alterations in many different traits. Staggered sowings can be used to prevent all of the plants in a study from reaching growth stages for detailed analysis simultaneously, thereby allowing the
30 analysis of many samples in parallel. In addition, the standardized rule sets employed in growth stage determination can readily be modeled in a computer application, enabling the creation of an interface that can be used to streamline the data collection process.

35 The following example illustrates the present invention in a manner in which it can be practised, but should not be construed as limiting the scope of the same.

5

Example of the Invention

Plant Growth. All mutant lines are obtained from the Arabidopsis Resource Center (Columbus, Ohio). All plants are grown in Metro-Mix 200 (Scott's Sierra Horticultural Products) in individual 2.5 inch pots. Pots are arrayed in a 4X8 grid in
10 standard greenhouse flats. Flats are grown on wire racks, each consisting of three 2x4-foot shelves. Each shelf provides space for 4 flats that are illuminated by 4-foot fluorescent tubes (SP61, General Electric Corp.) The day length is 16 hours and the average light intensity at the top of the pot is approximately 175 $\mu\text{moles m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$. Day- and night-time temperatures are maintained at 22 and 20C,
15 respectively. Relative humidity is maintained at 60-70%. Plants are watered by sub-irrigation as needed. Digital image analysis to obtain area, perimeter, S.D. radius, major axis, minor axis and eccentricity is performed using IP Lab Software (Scanalytics, Inc.).

20 **Growth stages.** Table 1 lists the growth stages that we have adapted from the BBCH scale for use in the analysis of *Arabidopsis* phenotypes. Together, these growth stages cover the development of the plant from the two-leaf stage through the completion of flowering and maturation of the first silique. Table 1 also shows the time required for wild-type Col-0 plants to reach each stage when grown under
25 standard environmental conditions using a 16 h day length.

5

Table 1. Growth stages for Arabidopsis

Stage	Description	Col-0 Data		
		Days	St. Dev.	CV
Principal Growth Stage 1	Leaf development			
1.02	2 rosette leaves > 1 mm in length	12.48	1.33	10.7
1.03	3 rosette leaves > 1 mm in length	15.93	1.52	9.5
1.04	4 rosette leaves > 1 mm in length	16.52	1.62	9.8
1.05	5 rosette leaves > 1 mm in length	17.72	1.80	10.2
1.06	6 rosette leaves > 1 mm in length	18.44	1.81	9.8
1.07	7 rosette leaves > 1 mm in length	19.37	2.15	11.1
1.08	8 rosette leaves > 1 mm in length	19.96	2.23	11.2
1.09	9 rosette leaves > 1 mm in length	21.12	2.29	10.8
1.10	10 rosette leaves > 1 mm in length	21.56	2.34	10.9
1.11	11 rosette leaves > 1 mm in length	22.23	2.50	11.2
1.12	12 rosette leaves > 1 mm in length	23.30	2.64	11.3
1.13	13 rosette leaves > 1 mm in length	24.80	3.17	12.8
1.14	14 rosette leaves > 1 mm in length	25.53	2.60	10.2
Principal Growth Stage 3	Rosette growth			
3.20	Rosette is 20% of final size	18.88	3.02	16.0
3.50	Rosette is 50% of final size	23.96	4.07	17.0
3.70	Rosette is 70% of final size	27.36	4.10	15.0
3.90	Rosette growth complete	29.34	3.51	12.0
Principal Growth Stage 5	Inflorescence emergence			
5.10	First flower buds visible	26.01	3.45	13.3
Principal Growth Stage 6	Flower production			
6.00	First flower open	31.77	3.57	13.3
6.10	10% of flowers to be produced have opened	35.86	4.86	13.6
6.30	30% of flowers to be produced have opened	40.11	4.93	12.3
6.50	50% of flowers to be produced have opened	43.52	4.87	11.2
6.90	Flowering complete	49.40	5.79	11.7
Principal Growth Stage 8	Silique Ripening			
8.00	First silique shattered	47.98	4.47	9.3

Data from these measurements are collected every 48 hours during the life of the plant and are used in growth stage determination. These core measurements can

10 be performed rapidly and require either a mechanical measurement with a caliper

or ruler (*e.g.*, maximum rosette radius) or a simple visual inspection (*e.g.*, number of rosette leaves).

Fig. 1A depicts growth stages and representative data from wild-type Col-0 plants. Schematic representation of chronological progression of principle growth stages. Horizontal bars indicate the period during wild-type Col-0 development when the indicated trait can be used in growth stage determination. Numbers in parentheses correspond to principle growth stages given in Table 1. As shown in Figure 1A, the defined growth stages are distributed evenly over the developmental timeframe, thereby maximizing the ability to detect subtle changes that affect only a limited aspect of development. Furthermore, the coefficients of variation (CV) associated with these data are generally less than 15% (Table 1), indicating the developmental progression of wild-type plants is highly reproducible. Together, these findings suggest this data set is a robust representation of wild-type development to which all mutants and environmentally stressed plants may be compared. Fig. 1B depicts the count or number of rosette leaves greater than 1 mm in length produced over time. Fig. 1C depicts the maximum rosette radius (*i.e.*, length of longest rosette leaf) over time. Fig. 1D depicts the stem height over time. Arrows indicate the time at which growth stages 6.00 and 6.50 occur. Data for (Figs. 1B-1D) are collected with a periodicity of two days and are representative of at least 300 individual plants. Days are given relative to date of sowing, including a three-day treatment at 4 degrees Celsius to synchronize seed germination.

Representative data taken from the analysis of wild-type Col-0 plants is given in Figure 1A. In most cases, growth stages can be assigned at the time of data acquisition. An example of this class is principal growth stage 1, in which the number of rosette leaves is the growth-stage-determining trait (Table 1 & Figure 1B). Traits such as this allow a clear determination of the growth stage at the time it is reached and serve as developmental landmarks that can be used to trigger second phase data collection activities. In contrast, other growth stage assignments are relative and can be determined unequivocally only in retrospect, after the relevant trait has developed to completion. Examples of this class are the principal stages 3 (Table 1; Fig. 1C) and 6 (Table 1). Growth stages of this type are defined as a percentage of the final value of the trait being measured. For example, growth stage 6.50 is reached when 50% of the final number of flowers

5 have been produced. Without prior knowledge of the number of flowers that will be produced by a given plant, growth stage 6.50 can not be recognized at the time it occurs. Growth stage definitions of this category present a challenge if they are to be used in real time to trigger additional data collection activities, particularly if the plant under study is being characterized for the first time. In the case of stage 6.50
10 we have been able to develop an alternate definition that approximates the mid-flowering stage and allows it to be recognized at the time it occurs. As depicted by the arrow in the graph of stem length over time (Figure 1D), the first 50% of flower production in wild type Col-0 plants is completed coincident with a decrease in the rate of stem elongation. Extrapolating from this finding, we have established a
15 working definition of stage 6.50 as the time at which the increase in stem elongation is less than 20% for 2 consecutive 48 hr data collection cycles. This working definition allows stage 6.50 to be used as a real-time trigger for the activation of additional data collection activities.

20 **Data collection model.** Our data collection model consists of two overlapping phases. In the first phase, a set of core measurements is performed at routine intervals over the course of development. These are measurements of traits that determine a growth stage of the control population and the test candidate organism, in this case, a plant. The resulting data reflect the rate of
25 plant growth and development and are used in growth stage assignment. The second phase of the data collection process is triggered periodically throughout development as landmark growth stages are reached. These are measurements of traits of the organism that are manifested or associated with a particular growth stage for the control and the test candidate plant. Data collected during this
30 phase reflect a wide range of morphological traits at several pre- and post-flowering growth stages. It is clear that not every phenotype can be represented adequately using the quantitative measurements presented here (Tables 2 & 3). As an example, qualitative characters such as altered leaf phyllotaxy or abnormal stem thickenings will not be represented directly in the quantitative data set.
35 However, these data can be captured in images that are tagged with key word descriptors and stored for later reference.

5

Growth Stage Measurements. The first phase measurements are listed in Table 2.

Table 2. First phase measurements

Growth stage defined	Measurement/ Query
Principal growth stage 1	Number of rosette leaves > 1 mm
Principal growth stage 3	Rosette radius
Stage 5.10	Are flower buds visible?
Stage 6.00	Is first flower open?
Stage 6.50 ^a	Length of stem
Principal growth stage 6	Number of open flowers
Principal growth stage 6	Number of senescent flowers
Principal growth stages 6 and 7	Number of filled siliques
Principal growth stage 8	Number of shattered siliques
Stage 6.90	Is flower production complete?

^a Used to define the working definition of stage 6.50 as described in the text

- 5 Table 3 lists the second phase data collection steps triggered at each of these growth stages and provides representative data from the analysis of wild type Col-0 plants.

Table 3. Second phase measurements.

		Col-0 Data			
Growth					
Stage	Measurement	Unit	Average	St. Dev.	CV
1.04	Number of cotyledons	count	2.0	0.1	5.0
1.10	Rosette – total exposed leaf area	mm ²	580.0	202.2	34.9
1.10	Rosette – perimeter	mm	418.0	119.1	28.5
1.10	Rosette – s.d. radius	n.a.	45.7	3.2	7.0
1.10	Rosette – major axis	mm	40.4	8.0	19.8
1.10	Rosette – minor axis	mm	34.6	7.5	21.7
1.10	Rosette – eccentricity	n.a.	0.5	0.1	20.0
6.00	Rosette – total exposed leaf area	mm ²	3225.0	1088.3	33.7
6.00	Rosette – perimeter	mm	808.1	181.3	22.4
6.00	Rosette – s.d. radius	n.a.	36.7	3.5	9.5
6.00	Rosette – major axis	mm	82.3	15.3	18.6
6.00	Rosette – minor axis	mm	73.1	13.4	18.3
6.00	Rosette – eccentricity	n.a.	0.4	0.1	25.0
6.00	Rosette – dry weight	mg	117.4	45.9	39.1
6.50	Number of stem branches on main bolt	count	3.4	0.6	17.6
6.50	Number of side bolts > 1 cm	count	4.2	1.2	28.6
6.50	Length of peduncle of second flower on main bolt	mm	11.5	1.6	13.9
6.50	Distance across face of open flower	mm	3.9	0.3	7.7
6.50	Sepal length	mm	2.2	0.2	9.1
6.50	Pollen grain – area	•m ²	589.0	132.0	22.4
6.50	Pollen grain – perimeter	n.a.	114.5	13.0	11.2
6.50	Pollen grain – s.d. radius	•m	9.1	2.5	27.5
6.50	Pollen grain – major axis	•m	30.6	3.3	10.8
6.50	Pollen grain – minor axis	•m	24.3	3.0	12.3
6.50	Pollen grain – eccentricity	n.a.	0.6	0.1	16.7

6.50	Siliques – area	mm ²	10.6	1.9	17.9
6.50	Siliques – perimeter	mm	40.9	6.1	14.9
6.50	Siliques – s.d. radius	n.a.	55.8	0.5	0.9
6.50	Siliques – major axis	mm	17.2	1.7	9.9
6.50	Siliques – minor axis	mm	1.2	0.2	16.7
6.50	Siliques – eccentricity	n.a.	1.0	0.0	0.0
6.50	Total number of seeds per silique valve	count	29.9	2.8	9.4
6.50	Number of abnormal seeds per silique valve	count	0.2	0.4	200
6.50	Dry weight of stem	mg	188.8	39.3	20.8
6.50	Dry weight of rosette	mg	163.7	52.0	31.8
6.90	Total number of siliques	Count	160.4	60.7	37.8
9.70	Seed –area	mm ²	0.14	0.01	7.1
9.70	Seed – perimeter	mm	1.95	0.04	2.1
9.70	Seed – s.d. radius	n.a.	16.92	0.94	5.6
9.70	Seed – major axis	mm	0.53	0.03	5.7
9.70	Seed – minor axis	mm	0.33	0.02	6.1
9.70	Seed – eccentricity	n.a.	0.78	0.02	2.6
9.70	Seed yield per plant (desiccated)	mg	127.9	52.7	41.2

5

Of the forty-three traits listed in Table 3, fifteen have CVs that are less than 10%. Traits in this category include flower size, number of seeds per silique and seed size and shape characters. Twenty-one traits have CVs that are between 10 and 30%. These include size and shape estimates for rosettes and pollen grains, inflorescence structure characters (e.g., number of stem branches), as well as silique area and perimeter. Of the traits listed in Table 3, only seven exhibit CVs above 30%. Notably, these include exposed rosette leaf area and dry weight, total number of siliques and mass of seeds produced (yield). Thus, the total number of siliques produced by the plant (CV = 37.8%) plays a greater role in the variation associated with yield than does the number of seeds per silique (CV = 9.4%). Consistent with this finding, we have been unable to reduce the variation associated with yield through modified harvesting procedures designed to account for seed loss as a result of pre-mature silique dehiscence.

15

5 **Measurements for traits of the organism that are manifested or associated with a growth stage for control and test candidate organisms.** The second phase of the data collection process is designed to identify phenotypes in traits other than those utilized in growth stage determination. The growth stages 1.04, 1.10, 6.00, 6.50, 6.90 and 9.70 are chosen as triggers for second phase data
10 collection. These stages represent key developmental points in the *Arabidopsis* life cycle and can be detected readily at the time they occur. Stages 1.04 and 1.10 represent early and late pre-flowering stages of growth, respectively, while stages 6.00, 6.50 and 6.90 span the period of flower production. Traits related to seed yield and quality are assessed at stage 9.70.

15 **Validation of the method.** We addressed our ability to quantify phenotypic differences by analyzing the developmental progression of five mutant lines that were obtained from the Arabidopsis Biological Resource Center (Columbus, Ohio). The time required for each mutant to reach growth stages 1.04, 1.10, 5.10,
20 6.00 and 6.90 was determined and is presented graphically in Figure 2A, which provides a summary of growth stage progression for wild type (Col-0) and five mutant lines. Arrows define the time at which Col-0 plants reached the growth stages indicated. Boxes represent the time elapsed between the occurrence of successive growth stages. Junctions between boxes of different patterns indicate
25 the occurrence of a growth stage.

 A comparison of the developmental time lines of these mutants reveals striking differences between the mutants and wild type Col-0. The *hls1-1* mutant has reduced ethylene production and lacks a pronounced apical hook when grown in the dark (Guzman and Ecker, 1990). Our data from the analysis of light-grown
30 *hls1-1* plants are in agreement with previous reports (ref) in that they reveal an early flowering phenotype when compared to the Col-0 control (stages 5.10 & 6.00; Fig. 2A). In spite of this early flowering phenotype, *hls1-1* plants flower for a longer period of time, such that both Col-0 and *hls1-1* cease flower production (stage 6.90) at approximately 49 days after sowing. The *fae1-1* mutant was
35 identified as having a reduced content of very-long-chain-fatty-acids in the seed (Lemieux et. al., 1990). No vegetative phenotypes have been ascribed to the *fae1-1* mutation and biochemical and mRNA expression studies have suggested that the activity of the *FAE1* gene is restricted to the seed (James, D.W., Lim, E.,

5 Keller, J., Plooy, I., Ralston, E. & Dooner, H.K. Directed tagging of the *Arabidopsis* *FATTY ACID ELONGATION (FAE1)* gene with the maize transposon Activator. *Plant Cell* 7, 309-319 (1995). Surprisingly, our analysis reveals that *fae1-1* plants make the transition to flowering (stage 5.10) sooner than Col-0. In addition, *fae1-1* reaches stage 5.10 prior to stage 1.10, suggesting that *fae1-1* plants produce
 10 fewer rosette leaves than Col-0. These data suggest that *fae1-1* or a tightly linked mutation may have a role in development. The *fah1-2* (Chapple, C.C.S., Vogt, T., Ellis, B.E. & Somerville, C.R. An *Arabidopsis* mutant defective in the general phenylpropanoid pathway. *Plant Cell* 4, 1413-1424 (1992)), *cgl1-1* (von Schaewen, A., Sturm, A., O'Neil, J. & Chrispeels, M.J. Isolation of a mutant
 15 *Arabidopsis* plant that lacks N-acetyl glucosaminyl transferase I and is unable to synthesize golgi-modified complex N-linked glycans. *Plant Physiol.* 102, 1109-1118 (1993)) and *adg1-1* (Lin, T.-P., Caspar, T., Somerville, C. & Preiss, J. Isolation and characterization of a starchless mutant of *Arabidopsis thaliana* (L.) Heynh lacking ADPglucose pyrophosphorylase activity. *Plant Physiol.* 86, 1131-
 20 1135 (1988)) mutants were also selected via biochemical screening procedures and have alterations in phenylpropanoid metabolism, complex glycan biosynthesis and starch content, respectively. No visible phenotypes have been reported for these mutants. However, our analysis revealed subtle changes in their developmental progression (Fig. 2A).

25 In Fig. 2B is shown a comparison of silique area and the number seeds per half silique between *adg1-1* and Col-0. Silique area was obtained via computerized analysis of digital images of mature filled siliques. The number of seeds per half silique was observed following removal of the outer layer of one valve of a mature filled silique. Both measures were averaged from three siliques
 30 per plant and are reported as the the average of 10 or >300 plants for *adg1-1* and Col-0, respectively.

In Fig. 2C is shown a comparison of silique number and the yield per plant between *adg1-1* and Col-0. The final number of siliques per plant was determined following the completion of flower production (stage 6.90). Yield is reported as the
 35 desiccated mass (mg) of seeds produced per plant. Data are averages and standard deviations of 10 or >300 plants for *adg1-1* or Col-0, respectively.

5 WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for identifying a test candidate organism that has at least one trait that differs from a control population, the method comprising:
 - a) establishing the stages of growth for an individual control organism or for a
10 population of control organisms and the criteria for determination thereof;
 - b) programming a computer to identify what stage of growth an individual organism is at or a population of organisms is at, based upon the criteria established in step a);
 - c) establishing the traits of an organism that may be manifested or associated
15 with said growth stages and the criteria for measurement thereof;
 - d) programming a computer to identify what additional traits of an organism are to be measured according to the criteria established in step c);
 - e) growing control organisms and at least one test candidate organism;
 - f) providing measurements of growth stage determining traits from said
20 control organisms and said test candidate organism to said computer that will enable the computer to specify
 - i) what stage of growth an organism is at; and
 - ii) what traits of the organism are to be measured at that growth stage;
 - g) measuring those traits specified by the computer for control and test
25 candidate organisms;
 - h) providing data on the measurements of those traits to the computer;
 - i) optionally, repeating steps f), g) and h) for additional growth stages to be measured; and

- 5 j) identifying those test candidate plants having at least one trait that differs from the control population based upon said measured traits of growth stage and/or traits that may be manifested or associated with at least one growth stage.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein the organism is a plant.
3. The method of claim 1 wherein the organism is a dicot or a monocot plant.
- 10 4. The method of claim 1 wherein the organism is a dicot plant.
5. The method of claim 4 wherein the growth stage is one or more of the following: germination, leaf production, cotyledon growth, rosette growth, inflorescence emergence, flowering, fruit development, fruit ripening, senescence, or combinations thereof.
- 15 6. The method of claim 1, wherein the traits of the organism that are to be measured are from one or more of the following characteristics: developmental, morphological, visual, physiological, molecular, biochemical in nature or combinations thereof.
7. The method of claim 1, wherein measurements of traits are collected using
- 20 one or more of the following: macroscopic photography, physical measurements, dissection, color quantification, microscopic photography, weight determination, image analysis, fluorescence spectroscopy measurements or combinations thereof.
- 25 8. A computerized method for identifying a test candidate organism that has at least one trait that differs from a control population, the method comprising:
- a) obtaining measurements of traits that determine a growth stage for said control population and said test candidate organism;

- 5 b) optionally, determining what stage of growth an organism is at based upon
measurements obtained in step a);
- c) determining what additional traits of the organism are to be measured at
that growth stage;
- d) obtaining measurements for traits as determined in step c) that are
- 10 manifested or associated with that growth stage for said control and said test
candidate organisms;
- e) optionally, repeating steps a), b), c) and d) for additional growth stages to
be measured; and
- f) optionally, identifying those test candidate organisms having at least one
- 15 trait that differs from the control population based upon said measured traits of
growth stage and/or traits that may be manifested or associated with at least one
growth stage.
9. The computerized method of claim 8 wherein the organism is a plant.
10. The computerized method of claim 8 wherein the organism is a dicot or a
- 20 monocot plant.
11. The computerized method of claim 8 wherein the organism is a dicot plant.
12. The computerized method of claim 11 wherein for a growth stage is one or
more of the following: germination, leaf production, cotyledon growth, rosette
growth, inflorescence emergence, flowering, fruit development, fruit ripening,
- 25 senescence or combinations thereof.
13. The computerized method of claim 8, wherein the traits of the organism
that are to be measured are from one or more of the following characteristics:
developmental, morphological, visual, physiological, molecular, biochemical in
nature or combinations thereof.

- 5 14. The computerized method of claim 8, wherein measurements of traits are collected using one or more of the following: macroscopic photography, physical measurements, dissection, color quantification, microscopic photography, weight determination, image analysis, fluorescence spectroscopy measurements or combinations thereof.
- 10 15. A computer-readable medium containing instructions for a method to enable the identification of a test candidate organism having at least one trait that differs from a control population, the method comprising:
- a) obtaining measurements of traits that determine a growth stage for said control population and said test candidate organism;
 - 15 b) optionally, determining what stage of growth an organism is at based upon measurements obtained in step a);
 - c) determining what additional traits of the organism are to be measured at that growth stage;
 - d) obtaining measurements for traits as determined in step c) that are
 - 20 manifested or associated with that growth stage for said control and said test candidate organisms;
 - e) optionally, repeating steps a), b), c) and d) for additional growth stages to be measured; and
 - f) optionally, identifying those test candidate organisms having at least one
 - 25 trait that differs from the control population based upon said measured traits of growth stage and/or traits that may be manifested or associated with at least one growth stage.
16. The computer-readable medium of claim 15 wherein the organism is a plant.

- 5 17. The computer-readable medium of claim 15 wherein the organism is a dicot or a monocot plant.
18. The computer-readable medium of claim 15 wherein the organism is a dicot plant.
19. The computer-readable medium of claim 11 wherein a growth stage is one
10 or more of the following: germination, leaf production, cotyledon growth, rosette growth, inflorescence emergence, flowering, fruit development, fruit ripening, senescence or combinations thereof.
20. The computer-readable medium of claim 8, wherein the traits of the organism that are to be measured are from one or more of the following
15 characteristics: developmental, morphological, visual, physiological, molecular, biochemical in nature or combinations thereof.
21. The method of claim 8, wherein measurements of traits are collected using one or more of the following: macroscopic photography, physical measurements, dissection, color quantification, microscopic photography, weight determination,
20 image analysis, fluorescence spectroscopy measurements or combinations thereof.
22. A computer-readable medium whose contents transform a computer system into a system for identifying a test candidate organism that has at least one trait that differs from a control population, the medium comprising:
- 25 a) a subsystem which receives measurements of growth stage determining traits;
- b) an optional subsystem which determines what stage of growth an organism is at based upon measurements received in subsystem a);

- 5 c) a subsystem which specifies what traits of the organism are to be measured at that growth stage;
- d) a subsystem which receives measurements of traits of the organism to be measured at a growth stage for said control and said test candidate organisms;
- e) an optional subsystem which can repeat steps a), b), c) and d) for
- 10 additional growth stages to be measured; and
- f) an optional subsystem which can identify those test candidate organisms having at least one trait that differs from the control population based upon said measured traits of growth stage and/or traits that may be manifested or associated with at least one growth stage.
- 15 23. A computer system programmed to identify a test candidate organism that has at least one trait that differs from a control population, the system comprising:
- a) a subsystem which receives measurements of growth stage determining traits;
- b) an optional subsystem which determines what stage of growth an organism
- 20 is at based upon measurements received in subsystem a);
- c) a subsystem which specifies what traits of the organism are to be measured at that growth stage;
- d) a subsystem which receives measurements of traits of the organism to be measured at a growth stage for said control and said test candidate organisms;
- 25 e) an optional subsystem which can repeat steps a), b), c) and d) for additional growth stages to be measured; and
- f) an optional subsystem which can identify those test candidate organisms having at least one trait that differs from the control population based upon said

5 measured traits of growth stage and/or traits that may be manifested or associated with at least one growth stage.

24. A method for identifying a test candidate organism that has at least one trait that differs from a control population, the method comprising:

- a) obtaining measurements of traits that determine a growth stage for said control population and said test candidate organism;
- b) determining what stage of growth an organism is at based upon measurements obtained in step a);
- c) determining what additional traits of the organism are to be measured at that growth stage;
- 15 d) obtaining measurements for traits as determined in step c) that are manifested or associated with that growth stage for said control and said test candidate organisms;
- e) optionally, repeating steps a), b), c) and d) for additional growth stages to be measured; and
- 20 f) identifying those test candidate organisms having at least one trait that differs from the control population based upon said measured traits of growth stage and/or traits that may be manifested or associated with at least one growth stage.

25. The method of claim 24 wherein the organism is a plant.

25 26. The method of claim 24 wherein the organism is a dicot or a monocot plant.

27. The method of claim 24 wherein the organism is a dicot plant.

28. The method of claim 27 wherein the growth stage is one or more of the following: germination, leaf production, cotyledon growth, rosette growth,

5 inflorescence emergence, flowering, fruit development, fruit ripening, senescence,
or combinations thereof.

29. The method of claim 24, wherein the traits of the organism that are to be
measured are from one or more of the following characteristics: developmental,
morphological, visual, physiological, molecular, biochemical in nature or
10 combinations thereof.

30. The method of claim 24 wherein measurements of traits are collected using
one or more of the following: macroscopic photography, physical measurements,
dissection, color quantification, microscopic photography, weight determination,
image analysis, fluorescence spectroscopy measurements or combinations
15 thereof.

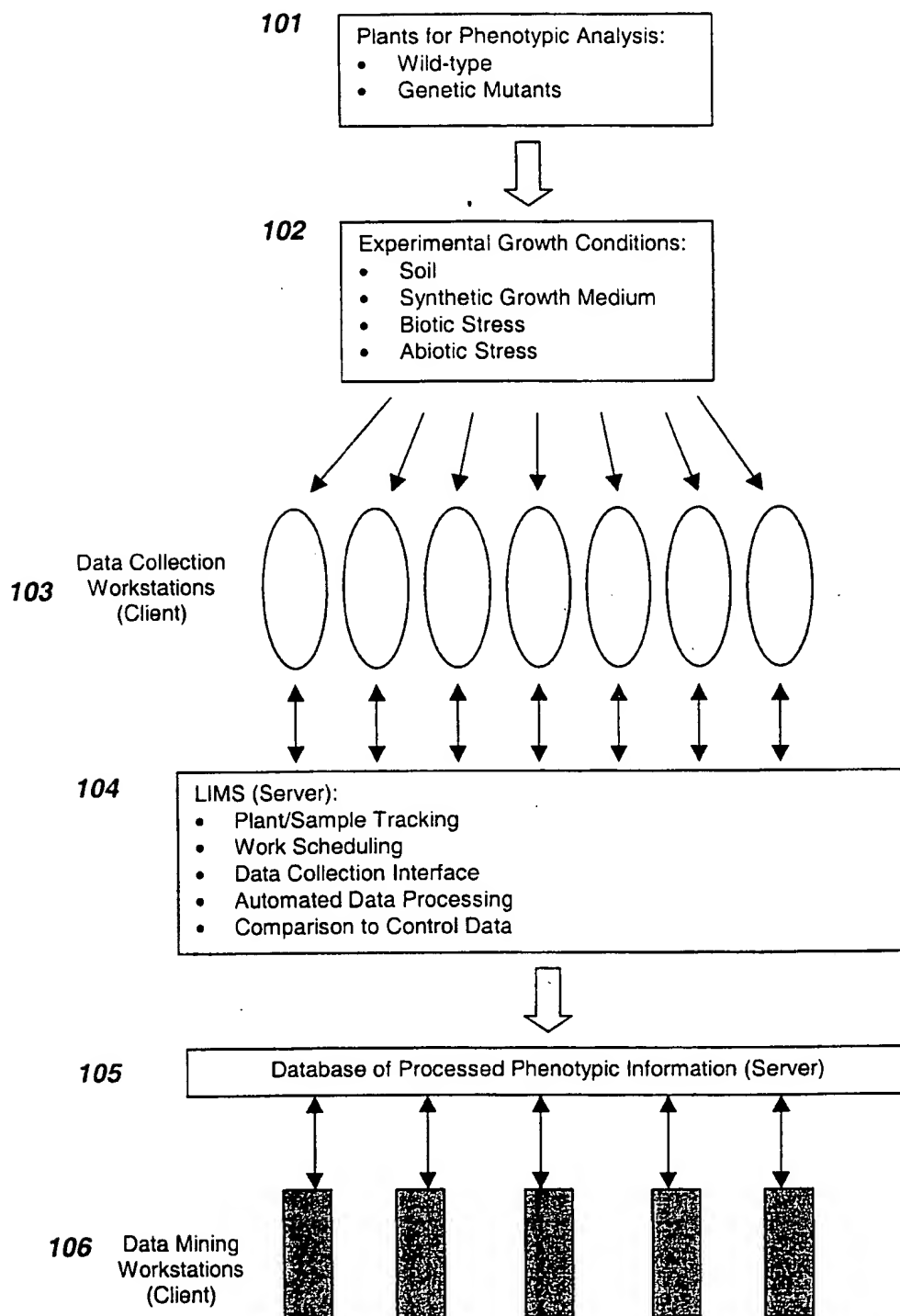


FIG 1: General Workflow within Phenomics Platform

Fig. 1A

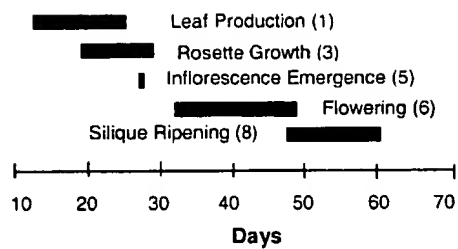


Fig. 1B

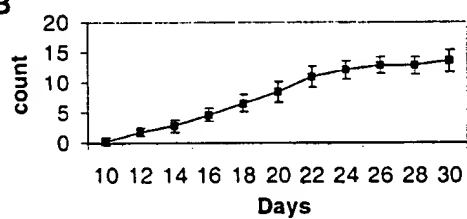


Fig. 1C

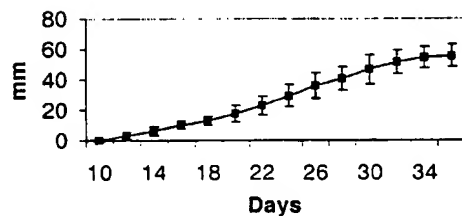
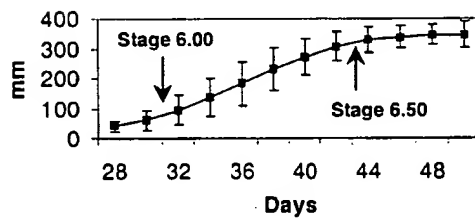


Fig. 1D



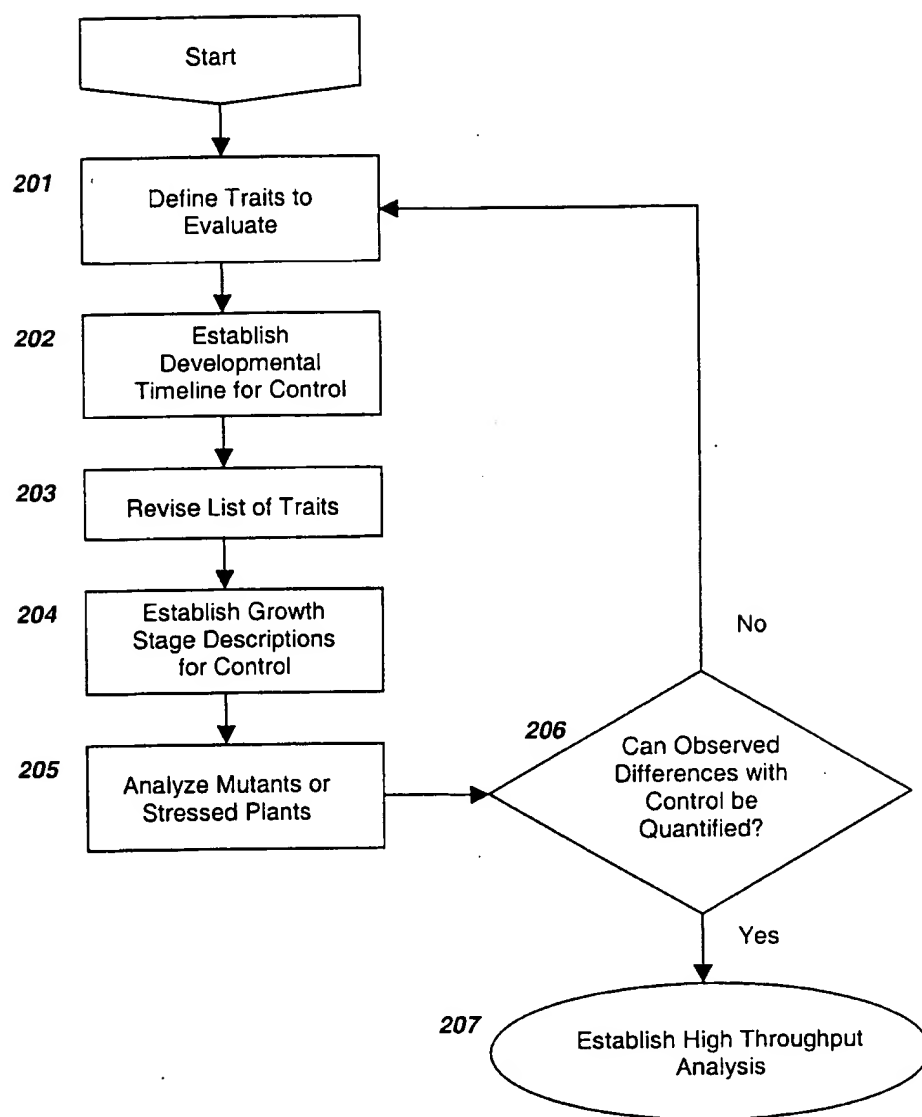


FIG. 2: Flowchart describing process of phenotypic trait evaluation

Fig. 2A

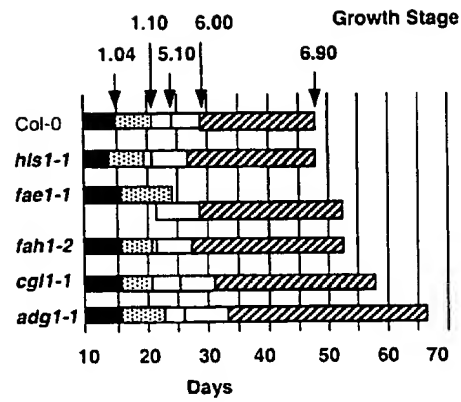


Fig. 2B

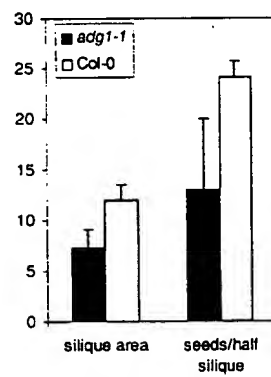
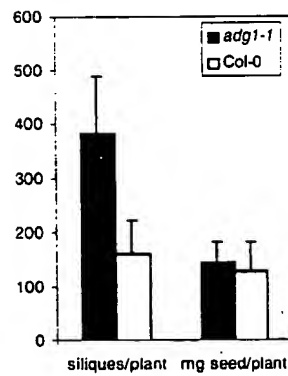


Fig. 2C



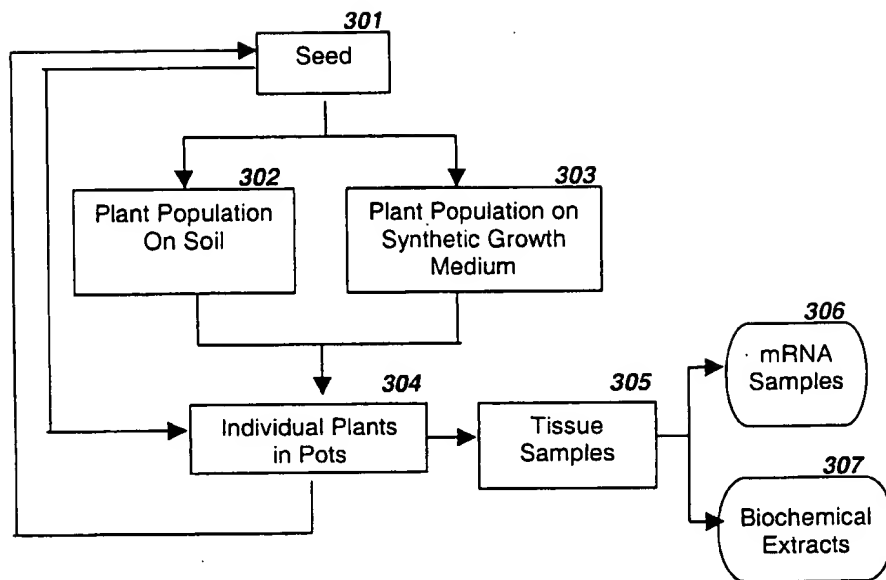


FIG. 3: General Sample Types and Relationships

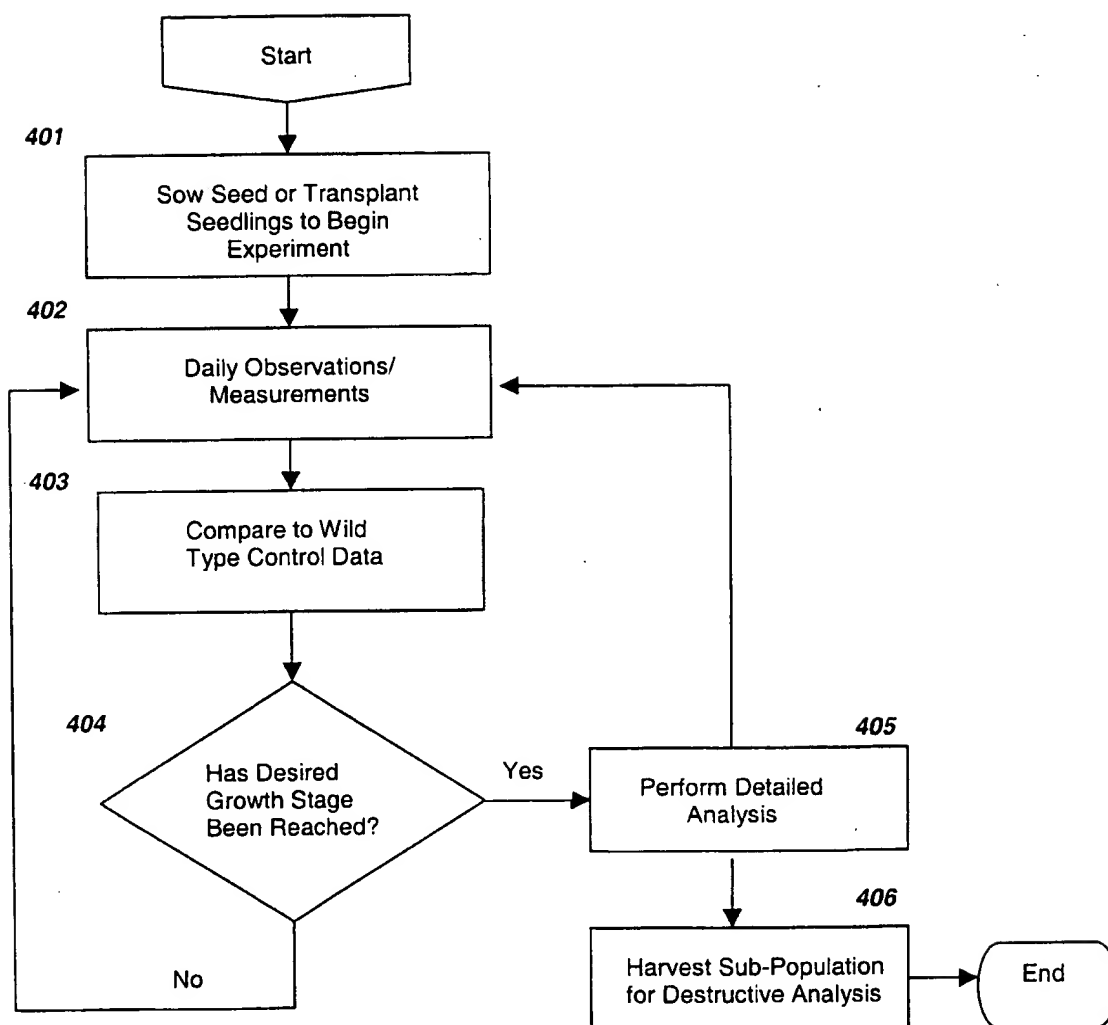


FIG 4: Logic Used in High Throughput Phenotypic Data Collection

A

Arabidopsis Inventory and Development Database - [Plant Research Measurement Data]

Pot ID: At004173
Date Sown: 01/30/99
Today is: 03/11/99 Day: 40
Measurements on: 02/23/99 Day: 24

Measurement Plan: [Create Plan] Harvest Plan: [Harvest] Delete All Measurement

Measurement: [Day: [] Item: [] Add Measurement]

Import File: [] Import Data: []

Item	Measurement	Number	Text
0	Distance across cotyledons (mm)		
0	Number of rosette leaves > 1mm in length	9	
0	Maximum rosette radius (not across cotyledons) (mm)	11.8	
0	Can flower buds be seen? (ask until yes)	n	
0	Is first flower open? (ask until yes)	n	
0	Have leaves 1 and 2 started to senesce?	y	
0	Have any younger leaves started to senesce?	n	

Record: 14 of 7 (Filtered)
Value if Numeric: [] FLTR: []

B

Arabidopsis Inventory and Development Database - [Plant Research Measurement Data]

Pot ID: At004173
Date Sown: 01/30/99
Today is: 03/11/99 Day: 40
Measurements on: 02/23/99 Day: 24

Measurement Plan: [Create Plan] Harvest Plan: [Harvest] Delete All Measurement

Measurement: [Day: [] Item: [] Add Measurement]

Import File: [] Import Data: []

Item	Measurement	Number	Text
0	Distance across cotyledons (mm)		
0	Number of rosette leaves > 1mm in length		
0	Maximum rosette radius (not across cotyledons) (mm)	11.8	
0	Can flower buds be seen? (ask until yes)	n	
0	Is first flower open? (ask until yes)	n	
0	Have leaves 1 and 2 started to senesce?		
0	Have any younger leaves started to senesce?		

Record: 14 of 7 (Filtered)
Form View: [] FLTR: []

11 - Length of stem (base to top of unopened buds) (mm)
12 - Number of stem branches
13 - Distance between base and first branch (mm)
14 - Distance between first and second branch (mm)
15 - Distance between second and third branch (mm)
16 - Length of peduncle of first flower/silique (mm)
17 - Length of peduncle of second flower/silique (mm)
18 - Length of peduncle of third flower/silique (mm)

FIG. 5: Example of Data Collection Interface.

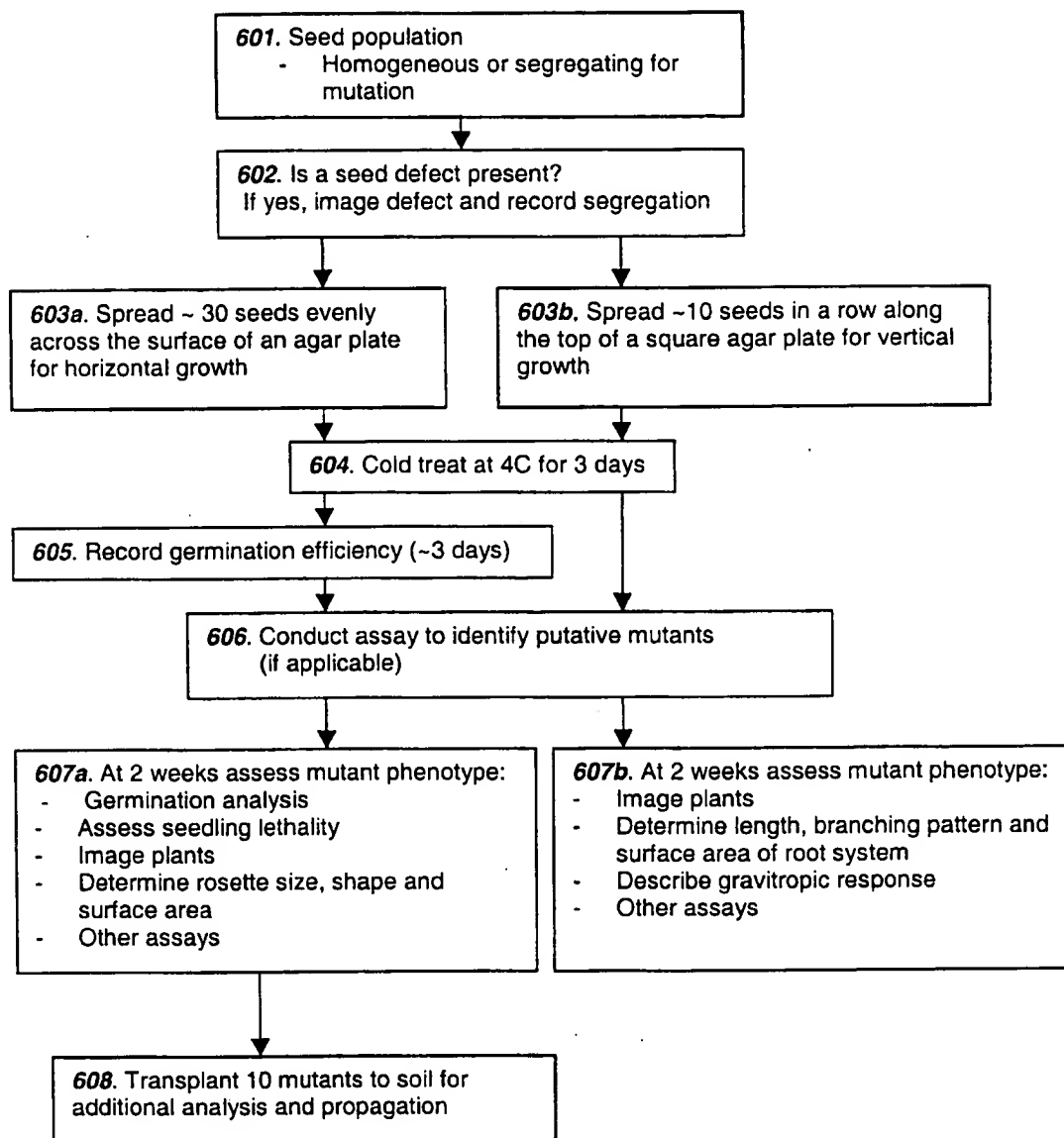


FIG 6: Experimental Protocol for Phenotypic Analysis of Arabidopsis Plants Grown on Agar Plates

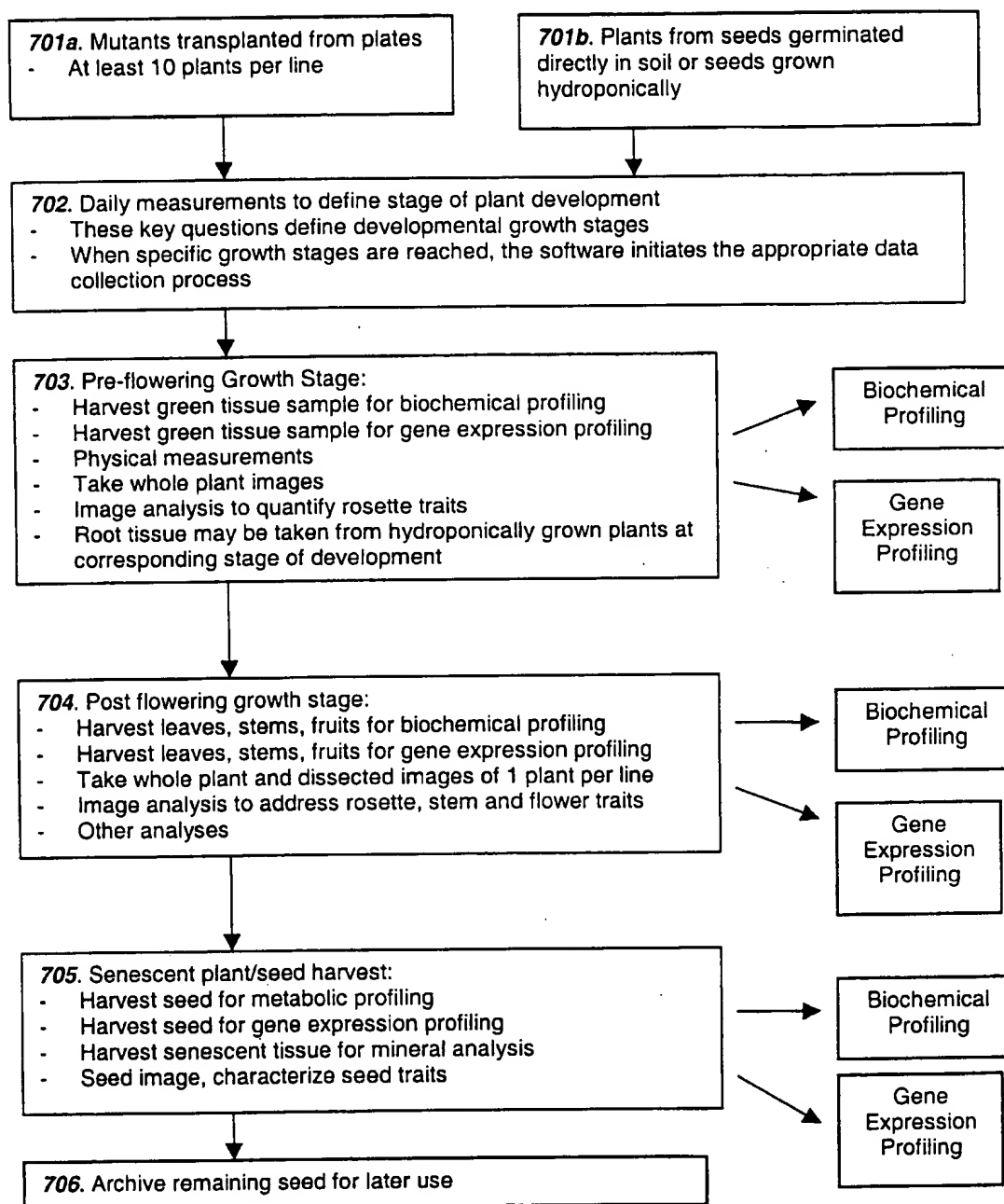


FIG. 7: Experimental Protocol for Phenotypic Analysis of Plants Grown on Soil

FIG. 8

